

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 14 of 1893.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 5th April 1893.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU.					
Monthly.					
1 Arya Patra	Bareilly	Jagdambā Sahai	For Mar. ...	3rd April ...	325 copies
2 Bharat Pratāp	Moradabad	Partāp Krishna	" April ...	2nd " ...	210 "
3 Itihād	Lucknow	Hasan Shāh	" Mar. ...	30th Mar. ...	250 "
4 Kayasth Patrikā	Ditto	Devi Prasad	" " ...	31st " ...	217 "
5 Khattari Hitkāri	Agra	Dina Nāth	" Feb. ...	4th April ...	640 "
6 Khyālāt-i-Hamidi	Sambhal (Moradabad).	Hamid-ul-din	" Feb. & Mar. ...	2nd " ...	600 "
Bi-monthly.					
7 Hālat-i-Hind	Allahabad	Babu Khān	31st Mar. ...	3rd " ...	800 "
8 Kanauj Punch	Kanauj (Farakhabad).	Bhaggā Khān	1st April ...	" " ...	250 "
Tri-monthly.					
9 Dabir-i-Hind	Agra	Amin-ul-din	" " ...	4th " ...	45 "
10 Hāmid-ul-Akhbār	Moradabad	Ilāhi Bāshah	31st Mar. ...	2nd " ...	300 "
11 Indian Graphic	Lucknow	Mahānāj Krishna	30th " ...	" " ...	180 "
Weekly.					
12 Agra Akhbār	Agra	Tajammul Husain	28th " ...	31st Mar. ...	265 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
URDU—(continued).				1893.		1893.		
Weekly—(continued).								
18	Agra Punch ...	Agra ...	Ahmed-ul-din Beg ...	1st	April ...	4th	April ...	210 copies
24	Akhbār-i-Ālam ...	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Hussain Khan.	28th	Mar. ...	31st	Mar. ...	65 "
25	Akhbār-i-Islām ...	Agra ...	Islām Company ...	30th	" ...	30th	" ...	"
26	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'id ...	29th	" ...	1st	April ...	625 "
17	Anis-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	E. S. Chandra Vaishya.	1st	April ...	3rd	" ...	590 "
18	Anis-i-Oudh ...	Rae Bareilly ...	Muhammad Abbas ...	23rd	Mar ...	"	" ...	"
19	Asfa ...	Lucknow ...	Ahmad Ali	31st	" ...	1st	" ...	250 "
20	Budaun Gazette ...	Budaun ...	Afsal Ali	23rd	Feb. ...	"	" ...	200 "
21	Cawnpore Gazette ...	Meerut ...	Harnām Singh ...	8th, 15th. & 23rd	Mar.	2nd	" ...	450 "
22	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Banwāri Lal ...	24th	Mar. ...	30th	Mar. ...	500 "
23	Dab-dab-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thākur Prasad ...	1st	April ...	5th	April ...	250 "
24	Dab-dab-i-Sikandari ...	Rāmpur ...	Muhammad Hussain	3rd	" ...	"	" ...	446 "
25	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nisām Ahmad ...	1st	April ...	"	" ...	500 "
26	Hindustāni ...	Lucknow ...	Gangā Prasad Varmā	29th	Mar. ...	31st	Mar. ...	300 "
27	Jām-i-Jamshed ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali	2nd	April ...	5th	April ...	150 "
28	Kārmah ...	Lucknow ...	Muhammad Yāqūb...	"	" ...	"	" ...	275 "
29	Mata-i-Nūr ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar	1st	" ...	4th	" ...	44 "
30	Manj-i-Narbadda ...	Hoshangabad ...	Abdul Karim	24th	Mar. ...	31st	Mar. ...	200 "
31	Mil-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Karīm-ullah	28th	" ...	2nd	April ...	400 "
32	Naiyar-i-Anam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali	27th	" ...	31st	Mar. ...	250 "
33	Najm-ul-Akhbār ...	Etawah ...	Būh-ullah Khān ...	31st	" ...	4th	April ...	223 "
34	Nasim-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Jamun Dās Biswas...	30th	" ...	1st	" ...	450 "
35	Nasim-i-Hind ...	Fatehpur ...	Muhammad Nawāz	29rd & 30th	" ...	4th	" ...	70 "
36	Nāsir-i-Hind ...	Agra ...	Muhammad Ali	1st	April ...	3rd	" ...	40 "
37	Nūr-ul-Anwār ...	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamid	25th	Mar. ...	31st	Mar. ...	196 "
38	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjād Hussain	30th	" ...	3rd	April ...	450 "
39	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Partāp Krishn	31st	" ...	5th	" ...	220 "
40	Risāl-ul-Akhbār ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nisām Ahmad	1st	April ...	"	" ...	350 "
41	Robilkhand Punch ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali	2nd	" ...	"	" ...	150 "
42	Sitāra-i-Hind ...	Ditto ...	Banwāri Lal	28th	Mar. ...	2nd	" ...	130 "
43	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairāj Singh	27th	" ...	31st	Mar. ...	304 "
44	Tūs-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Sajjād Hussain	31st	" ...	2nd	April ...	150 "
45	Urdu Akhbār ...	Moradabad ...	Abdul Aziz	25th	" ...	30th	Mar. ...	125 "
Daily.								
46	Oudh Akhbār ...	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasad	30th Mar. to 5th April,		30th Mar. to 5th April,		531 copies (including 87 copies taken Government)
URDU-ENGLISH.								
Bi-weekly.								
47	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Mumtāz-ul-din ...	28th & 31st Mar. ...		30th Mar. & 2nd April,		464 copies (including 283 copies taken Government)
HINDI.								
Monthly.								
48	Bhārat Sudashā Pravartak ...	Farukhabad ...	Nārāyan Dās	For	Mar. ...	3rd	April ...	330 copies
49	Devanāgri Gazette ...	Meerut ...	Gauri Datt	"	" ...	"	" ...	200 "
50	Māthur Vaishya Sukhdāyāk...	Agra ...	Babu Lal	"	" ...	1st	" ...	250 "
Weekly.								
51	Almora Akhbār ...	Almora ...	Sadā Nand	27th	" ...	30th	Mar. ...	116 "
52	Bhārat Jīvan ...	Benares ...	Rām Krishn Varmā	3rd	April ...	5th	April ...	1,500 "
53	Khichri Samāchār ...	Mirzapur ...	Madho Prasad	1st	" ...	"	" ...	400 "
54	Nāgri Nisād ...	Ditto ...	Kāshi Prasad	23rd	Mar. ...	30th	Mar. ...	200 "
55	Sajjan Kīrti Sudhākār ...	Udaipur ...	Kāhyā Chālak Dān...	27th	" ...	31st	" ...	100 "
Daily.								
56	Hindustān ...	Kālakānkar (Partābgarh).	Devi Dayā! Shukl...	29th Mar. to 4th April,		30th Mar. to 5th April,		470 "
HINDI-URDU.								
Monthly.								
57	Ārya Darpan ...	Shāhjahānpur...	Bakhtāwar Singh	For	Mar. ...	3rd	April ...	500 "
58	Maabar-ul-Zilfāt ...	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Hussain Khan.	"	" ...	31st	Mar. ...	80 "
Weekly.								
59	Kāshi Patrika ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	31st	" ...	3rd	April ...	451 copies (including 245 copies taken Government)

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	HINDI-URDU—(continued).			1893.	1893.	
	<i>Bi-weekly.</i>					
60	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur	Mahavir Prasad	29th Mar. & 1st April,	3rd & 4th April	100 copies.
	MARATHI.					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
61	Subodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa	Lakshman Anant Prayagi.	29th Mar. ...	2nd "	320 "
	MARATHI-ENGLISH.					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
62	Nyaya Sadha ...	Nagpur	Sada Shiva Ram Chandra Patwardhan.	27th " ...	31st Mar. ...	450 "
	GORKHA.					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
63	Bharat Jiwan ...	Benares	Ram Krishn Varmā	24th & 31st " ...	30th Mar. & 2nd April,	650 "

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

HAKIM-UL-AKHBAR.
March 31st, 1893.1. The *Hamid-ul-Akhbar* (Moradabad), of the 31st March, complains thatRaja of Suket and the Commissioner
of Jullundur.

Political Agents who were only intended to be the medium of communication between the native princes and the Government of India, have reduced the smaller Chiefs to mere cyphers and assumed the entire administration of their States into their own hands for all practical intents and purposes. The Raja of Suket is a young, educated, enlightened and promising prince, and is free from all those vices which generally characterise the conduct of young native chiefs; and all classes of his subjects are highly satisfied with him. But somehow or other he has got into the bad books of the Commissioner of Jullundur, who has spared no pains during the last two or three years to bring him into disrepute and get him removed from the throne. The Commissioner has sent Mr. Hallifax to Suket as councillor to the Raja, who has been oppressing the people and lording it over the prince. If the Raja has ever been obliged to interfere with the high-handed proceedings of Mr. Hallifax, the latter has complained of his interference to the Commissioner, who has reported him to the Panjab Government. But the Panjab Government has had the sagacity to value the Commissioner's reports at their proper worth, and far from dethroning the Raja has decided to recall Mr. Hallifax. The Commissioner was told by the Panjab Government to inquire of the Raja if he would like to make Rae Hukam Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, his councillor. But without making a reference to the Raja the Commissioner has sent a reply to the Panjab Government to the effect that if Rae Hukam Chand were sent to Suket he should not be subordinate to the prince in any way, and the *Hamid-ul-Akhbar* specifies the powers which the Rae has been recommended by the Commissioner to exercise. The *Hamid-ul-Akhbar* observes that if the councillor were given such powers he would become the *de facto* ruler of the State; and that the Commissioner has manifestly no sympathy with the Raja. It may be hoped the Panjab Government will not accept the Commissioner's proposals and will not turn the Raja into a mere puppet.

HALAT-I-HIND.
March 31st, 1893.2. The *Halat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), of the 31st March, refers to some of theSympathy of Maharaja Holkar with
his subjects.

benevolent acts of Maharaja Holkar during his late tour in his State, such as the distribution of food to the lame, the deaf, the weak and the old, the remission of the forest tax levied from poor widows, and so forth, and observes that the inhabitants of Indor are very fortunate that they have got such a sympathetic ruler, who so readily gives ear to them. On the other hand, the people in British territories have cried themselves hoarse in complaining of severe revenue assessments and other heavy taxes, but no attention has been paid to their complaints. The Government readily accepts the reports of District Officers who have jaundiced eyes. At Allahabad thousands of poor widows are groaning under the water-rate. According to Sheikh Sa'di the wails and cries of poor women have often led to the ruin of kingdoms. The Viceroy should follow the example of Maharaja Holkar and give relief to the people in the matter of taxation.

TUTI-I-HIND.
March 31st, 1893.3. The *Tuti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 31st March, referring to the presentMaharani Chandelin of Rewah and
her son.

visit of Lord Lansdowne to Rewah says that Maharani Chandelin, dowager mother of the young Maharaja of that State, has been very badly treated. Is it not sheer cruelty and inhumanity that her own son is not allowed to see her? Major Robertson is no doubt an experienced Political Officer, but he has been too much influenced by the false complaints made against the Maharani by the State Council and the Commander-in-Chief. The Viceroy had better now invest the chief with the powers of a ruler and permit the mother and the son to live together with no more interference. His Excellency should also see that the large sums of money which have been expended of late in Rewah, have been usefully applied.

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

HINDUSTANI.
March 29th, 1893.4. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 29th March, says that the authorities

Imperial Financial Statement.

in this country are always anxious to represent the condition of the Imperial Treasury to be sound, but that this year, according to their own statement, the

prospect is a gloomy one, and that therefore some grave calamity appears inevitable. The revised estimates for 1892-93 show a deficit of Rs. 1,10,81,900, and the estimates for 1893-94 exhibit a deficit of Rs. 1,59,51,000. This is really very unsatisfactory. The Government of India has resolved to borrow 3 crores, and there is reason to fear that new taxation will be resorted to. The depreciation of silver is said to be the principal cause of the disturbance of financial equilibrium, the loss from exchange during the last two years amounting to Rs. 4,12,24,000. All thoughtful natives and Europeans are agreed as to the incapacity of the tax-payer to bear new burdens, and there is no hope for the improvement of exchange; under these circumstances the only effectual remedy for the evil is to reduce the expenditure, and in connection with the subject of economy the heavy military charges first attract notice. These charges absorb 22 crores out of the revenues of 91 crores! In no other large country on the face of the earth does the military expenditure amount to one-fourth of the total income. If the Government of India cannot restore the value of silver, it can curtail the expenditure: extravagance is as bad for a Government as for a private individual. The deficit during 1893-94 has been estimated at about a crore and a half, but it may actually rise to four crores, as it appears from the *Civil and Military Gazette* and some other Anglo-Indian newspapers that the Secretary of State is inclined to grant compensation allowances to European officers, and in that case it will really go very hard with the tax-payer. There is an increase of a crore or two every year in the revenues, which, according to Sir Charles Crosthwaite, is a trust for the people, but at the end of each year the trust is found to have been spent with a free hand on the frontier in providing against real and imaginary dangers; there is consequently much discontent among the people.

5. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 31st March and 1st April, quotes some items of income and expenditure from the new Imperial Financial Statement to show the unsatisfactory condition of the Imperial treasury, and observes

The same.

HINDUSTÁN.
March 31st and
April 1st, 1893.

that the state of things is simply lamentable. The *Hindustán* has strongly urged for several years past the imperative necessity for the improvement of the low exchange which is a cause of heavy loss, as has been clearly pointed out by Sir David Barbour, but in vain. The steady growth of the military expenditure is another drain on the treasury, but the Government of India does not care to reduce it and give some relief to the over-burdened tax-payer. The public debt, which is already unduly large, will be increased by three crores this year. The Government ought to cut its coat according to its cloth.

6. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 29th March, says that when a friend to India succeeds in entering Parliament, there is general satisfaction among the natives. There are, however, some men who declare with a tone of despondence that a handful of such sympathetic members are

Mr. Caine and the intoxicating drugs in India.

HINDUSTÁN.
March 29th, 1893.

a mere drop in the ocean, the total number of members being over 600. This is true to a large extent, but the British nation will always be found willing to do justice in matters which do not affect its own interests. The success which has attended Mr. Caine's efforts in connection with the intoxicating drugs shows what can be achieved by a single member. The *Hindustáni* then refers to the cancellation by the Local Government of the confidential circular issued by the Inspector-General of Excise regarding the control of places where men assemble for the purpose of opium-smoking, and to the promise of the Secretary of State regarding the appointment of a commission of which half the members will be non-official natives, to inquire into the evil effects of the use of hemp, *ganja* and *charas* in Bengal.

7. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 4th April, alludes to the withdrawal of the Jury Notification, and remarks that Sir Charles Elliott was not well advised in issuing that Notification. His Honor has been obliged to cancel it and regret his action. Just before the appointment of the Jury

Withdrawal of the Jury Notification, Bengal.

HINDUSTÁN.
April 4th, 1893.

Commission it was rumoured that His Honor intended to resign. Though the rumour has not proved quite true it was not entirely without foundation.

ALIGARH INSTITUTE
GAZETTE.
March 28th, 1893.

8. The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 28th March, states that at the meeting of the Provincial Legislative Council held at Aligarh on the 25th March, the Hon'ble Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan tendered his resignation on the ground that his attendance at the Council meetings caused him inconvenience and interfered with the business of the College. He desires to devote the rest of his life entirely to the improvement of the College and the completion of his works.

Resignation of his seat in the Provincial Legislative Council by Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan.

NASIM-I-AGRA.
March 30th, 1893.

9. The *Nasim-i-Agra* (Agra), of the 30th March, says that it does not understand why there is no appeal from a sentence of whipping. All other sentences are appealable, but it is strange that no appeal is allowed against a sentence of whipping which is a most severe kind of punishment and leaves indelible marks on the body of the person subjected to it. It is quite possible that a Magistrate may wrongly sentence an innocent man to whipping, and as there is no appeal from such a sentence, the poor man may be unjustly whipped. The writer therefore most earnestly advises the Legislature to turn its attention to a most needful amendment in the law, by which an appeal from a sentence of whipping may be allowed, and the sentence not executed until the appellate court has given its decision.

Suggested amendment in law, allowing appeals from sentences of whipping.

TUTTI-I-HIND.
March 31st, 1893.

10. The *Tutti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 31st March, observes that seeing that the prices of food-grains have been steadily rising although there have been successive bumper crops during the past several years, the scarcity can only be attributed to the extensive export trade that has sprung up in this country, and to the refusal of the Government to regulate the market rates of food-grains from time to time. As regards the export-trade, it is almost impossible to expect the Government to give up its free-trade policy and put restrictions on the free supply of grain to Europeans. But the Government can easily prevent shopkeepers from selling grains at high rates fixed by themselves. Within the last few years it has been noticed that those grain-dealers who had before only brass trinkets to adorn, and coarse, rough cloths to cover, their bodies with, have acquired considerable wealth. They owe their present affluent circumstances only to their being freely allowed to monopolise grains, buying them at low rates at the harvest season and selling them afterwards at their own exorbitant prices without let or hindrance. It is high time that Government should interfere in the matter. Cultivators may be forbidden to sell their crops to traders before they are cut, and the Government may make takavi advances to help them if necessary, fixing the minimum rates of grains at every harvest season, to be maintained, say, during the next six months. The Government might also try another plan to bring down the arbitrary prices of grains given them by traders. It may ask the rich people of a province to start an agricultural company with their own capital, and pay off the debts of cultivators and zamindars on condition of the latter agreeing to sell to them their crops when ready, say, at 22 or 25 seers per rupee in payment of their money. It is very likely that the cultivators will readily accept the offer, and the company will be able to sell the grains thus obtained say at 20 seers a rupee with advantage both to themselves and the general public.

Suggestions for the regulation of rates of food-grains by Government.

RAHBAR.
March 31st, 1893.

11. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 31st March, expresses surprise and regret at the entire exclusion of natives from the higher ranks of military service, and observes that many natives occupy seats on the benches of the High Courts, but that no native is even a captain in the army. As Government has had repeated proofs of the bravery, intelligence and loyalty of native military officials, there is no reason why they should not be allowed to rise to higher posts than Risaldarships.

Exclusion of natives from the higher ranks of military service.

12. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 1st April, states that the editor, who

ANIS-I-HIND.
April 1st, 1893.

Assessors, Meerut.

paid a visit to the Sessions Judge's Court, Meerut, one day in the month of February, found a large crowd of men gathered together in the Court premises. On inquiry he was told that they had been entered in the list of Assessors by the tahsildar and desired to apply to the Judge for the exclusion of their names from the list. Not one of them appeared to be qualified to draw fairly correct conclusions as to the guilt or innocence of the accused from the evidence produced before him, and few could be expected to know what a Criminal Court and an offence meant. Their social position might be inferred from the circumstance that some of them were barefooted. It is simply impossible that such assessors should be able to give any help to the Judge in the difficult work of administration of justice. There is reason to think that the lists of assessors in other districts are as unsatisfactory as the Meerut list. The pleaders, mukhtars, Honorary Magistrates and other educated and respectable persons are carefully kept out. It is worse than useless to make ignorant men assessors. If Government desires to keep up the institution, it should see that duly qualified men are appointed assessors, and they may be paid some remuneration if possible.

13. The *Bharat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 3rd April, complains that at

BHARAT JIWAN.
April 3rd, 1893.

Cruelty to animals at Benares.

Benares policemen are ready to send to the Magistrate carriage and *ekka* drivers who use horses or ponies having any sores on their bodies, but that they do not interfere with sweepers who most cruelly drag pariah dogs, intended for slaughter, through streets and thoroughfares, the bodies of the brutes getting quite bruised and covered with blood. The sight is a very painful one to the people, and it is to be hoped the Magistrate will order policemen to arrest all sweepers who ill-treat dogs in this way. Again, as some of the buffaloes used in drawing conservancy carts have sore necks, the Municipal Board should have mercy on those dumb animals and order them to be exempted from labour until their wounds are healed.

14. The *Cawnpore Gazette* of the 8th and 15th March, received on 2nd April,

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.
March 8th and 15th,
1893.

Quarrel between the police and shopkeepers, Ramnagar, Benares.

refers to the quarrel between the police and shopkeepers at Ramnagar, Benares, and to the sentences passed on two constables by the Magistrate, and observes that the police are really cruel and tyrannical. They do not allow the people even to enjoy their festivals unmolested. The Benares police alone do not levy blackmail from the people on the occasion of Holi or other festivals, but this is done by the police at every place. Special measures should be taken to check the evil practice.

15. The *Anis-i-Oudh* (Rae Bareilly), of the 23rd March, highly praises Mr.

ANIS-I- OUDH.
March 23rd, 1893.

Mr. D. C. Baillie, the Deputy Commissioner of Rae Bareilly.

D. C. Baillie, the Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer of Rae Bareilly, for his courtesy, benevolence and sympathy with the natives, and congratulates the inhabitants of the district on having such a generous and sympathetic officer to rule on them. The native newspapers ought to give the widest publicity to his excellent qualities, so that other Civilians may be induced to follow his example.

16. A correspondent of the *Sitara-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 28th March,

SITARA-I-HIND.
March 28th, 1893.

Alleged grant of incorrect receipts by landholders to cultivators.

complaints that cultivators being, as a rule, unable to read, write and cypher, are generally cheated by landholders. They are not granted receipts for the full amounts paid by them on account of rent, and the landholders get patwaris to falsify their registers to suit their purposes by means of illegal gratification. It is high time that steps should be taken to guard cultivators from being defrauded in this way. Landholders should be ordered to grant receipts on printed forms, the receipts being signed by the landholders and countersigned by the patwaris.

Azād.
March 31st, 1893.

Deputy Commissioner and the Rifah-i-Am Association, Lucknow.

17. A correspondent of the *Azād* (Lucknow), of the 31st March, approves of the stoppage of the theatre on the premises of the Rifah-i-Am Association by the Deputy Commissioner, and expresses surprise that the *Hindustāni* should seek to justify the action of the Association. The ground cannot be devoted to purposes other than those of the Association.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Azād.
March 31st, 1893.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's Civil Service Examination Bill.

18. The *Azād* (Lucknow), of the 31st March, advertizing to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's Bill, providing for simultaneous Civil Service examinations being held in England and India, observes that the measure, though it seems to be a very simple one at first sight, would have very far-reaching effects and revolutionize the whole administration of this country. If the Bill became law, the Indian Civil Service would be swamped by Bengalis and Parsis, who are far ahead of other Indian races in the matter of English education. Even the Mahrattas and the Madrasis are no match for them. The respectable classes of natives prefer the rule of Europeans to that of Bengalis and Parsis. It is true that some hot-headed Europeans, puffed with the pride of race, are ready to insult natives, but the *Azād* is afraid that the Bengalis and Parsis would prove worse jacks-in-office. As it is Bengalis, who are extremely selfish, are hated by the other Indian races. Judging from the few Parsi Joint Magistrates and postal officers in these provinces, the Parsis appear to be more proud and conceited than Europeans, and cannot be expected to treat the people in a suitable manner. Only those men who formed the lower stratum of society under native rule were the first to acquire English education. The respectable and influential sections kept aloof from schools, but they have lately discovered their mistake and are now exerting themselves to make up their deficiency. The holding of the Civil Service examination also in this country would be gross injustice to them until they are able to compete on equal terms with the Bengalis and Parsis, who have stolen a march on them. Their public associations should enter a strong protest against Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's Bill.

Hindustān.
March 30th, 1893.

The same.

19. The *Hindustān* (Kálákankar), of the 30th March, referring to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's Bill, observes that the *Civil and Military Gazette* has published a long article against the measure, and that other Anglo-Indian newspapers, too, have expressed themselves against it. We are very thankful to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji for introducing such a measure, and hope Parliament will pass it. At present many Indian youths who have a good chance of success are prevented from going to England and competing at the Civil Service examination by want of funds or other causes. The public associations in the different parts of this country ought to send memorials bearing thousands of signatures to Parliament in support of the Bill with a view to strengthen Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's hands.

IV.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Khichri Samachar.
April 1st, 1893.

Alleged discontinuance of the slaughter of kine in Turkey.

20. The *Khichri Samachar* (Mirzapur), of the 1st April, is glad to notice that the Sultan of Turkey has prohibited the slaughter of kine in his territories on the ground that the use of beef tends to encourage the spread of cholera, leprosy and other such diseases. The Government of India and the Indian Musalmans should take a lesson from the Sultan.

Urdu Akhbar.
March 25th, 1893.

Case of Munshi Amjad Ali, who has published a pamphlet against the Sunni sect, Amroha, Moradabad.

21. The *Urdu Akhbar* (Moradabad), of the 25th March, referring to the case of Munshi Amjad Ali Khán, Honorary Magistrate, Amroha, who has published a pamphlet abusive of the Sunni sect, complains it is believed that Mr. Hamid Ali Khán, Barrister-at-law, the author's son, does not like to recall the copies which have already been circulated. He is inclined to get some more copies secretly printed and make them over to the Magistrate falsely representing them to have been recalled. But Mr. Hardie is a very shrewd officer and cannot be deceived in this way.

22. The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etawah), of the 31st March, in commenting upon

NAJM-UL-AKHBAR.
March 31st, 1893.

Proposal to found useful institutions in the name of retiring officers instead of erecting their statues.

the practice of erecting statues of retired officers observes that instead of expending lakhs of rupees in the erection of stone images which do no practical good to the people, it would be much better to apply the same money to founding poor-houses, technical and industrial schools, scholarships, &c., in the names of the officers whose memory it is desired to preserve, and thereby perpetuate their memory in a manner which, while serving the object for which the money is raised, will at the same time benefit the poor Indians who are in much need of helps like these. A movement has been set on foot to establish a memorial of Lord Roberts at Calcutta, and subscriptions are being raised for the purpose. The writer would ask the leaders of the movement to consider well his suggestion before they decide the form the proposed memorial should take.

23. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 31st March, says that the title of Rája

RAHBAR.
April 31st 1893.

Rája Shiva Prasád's application for exemption of his family from the operation of the Arms Act.

has already been made hereditary in the family of Rája Shiva Prasád, C.S.I., of Benares. An application has lately been made by him for exemption of his family from the operation of the Arms Act and for permission to keep a gun at his house for show. But he neither possesses any large landed property nor has he rendered any eminent services to Government. On what ground then does he base his claim to such special marks of distinction? The one prominent feature of his character is that he is ready to injure his countrymen in order to gain the goodwill of the authorities.

24 The *Hámid-ul-Akhbár* (Moradabad), of the 31st March, approves of the

HAMID-UL-AKHBAR.
March 31st, 1893.

Cases of robbery in Moradabad.

recommendation of the *Rahbar* regarding the removal of the police-station at Dindarpura to the station-road at Moradabad owing to the frequent occurrence of cases of robbery on that road, and complains that a carriage was lately plundered on its way from Kashipur to Moradabad, the driver and female passengers being wounded by the thieves.

25 The *Khichri Samáchar* (Mirzapur), of the 1st April, complains that the

KHICHRI SAMACHAR.
April 1st, 1892.

Fishing in the Ganges at Mirzapur.

prohibition by the Magistrate of fishing in the Ganges at Mirzapur is not enforced by the police.

26. The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etawah), of the 31st March, states that a religious

NAJM-UL-AKHBAR.
March 31st, 1893.

Alleged spread of false rumour by the *Shahna-i-Hind* regarding the decision of the High Court in the matter of division of mosque at Etawah.

dispute arose between the Hanafi and Ahl-i-Hadis sects of Musalmans at Etawah in connection with the use of mosques. The Magistrate divided the mosques between the two sects with a view to prevent an outbreak. Maulvi Karim-ul-din, the leader of the Ahl-i-Hadis Musalmans, who had instigated the quarrel, appealed consecutively to the Sessions Judge and the High Court, but both the Judge and the High Court declined to interfere with the executive order of the Magistrate. However, the *Shahna-i-Hind* of Meerut, which has made it its duty to foment religious quarrels among Musalmans, falsely declared in its issue of 1st February that the Magistrate's order had been set aside by the High Court, congratulating Maulvi Karim-ul-din on his victory and making some strictures on the Magistrate of Etawah. The *Shahna-i-Hind* promised to publish the judgment of the High Court, but for obvious reasons it has not yet done so, although two months have elapsed since. The false rumour spread by the *Shahna-i-Hind* being calculated to create a serious religious riot, the *Najm-ul-Akhbár* has deemed it necessary to contradict it. As it is, the condition of Musalmans is very unsatisfactory, and the *Shahna-i-Hind* is foolishly endeavouring to make it worse by exciting religious disputes and litigation among them.

ALLAHABAD,

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

The 11th April 1893.

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

G. P., N. W. P. & O.—P.D.

61—13-4-91.

